Small Schemes of Rural Housing such as Innovative Stream for Rural Housing & Habitat Development, the Rural Building Centres (RBCs) and the Samagra Awaas Yojana (SAY) have been discontinued and merged with the main scheme *i.e.* Indira Awaas Yojana with effect from 1.4.2004. The sub-schemes *i.e.* Upgradation of serviceable kutcha houses and Credit-cum-Subsidy schemes have also become a part of the Indira Awaas Yojana with effect from 1.4.2004. The selection of beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana is made from Below the Poverty Line (BPL) rural families with the approval of Gram Sabha. A minimium of 60% of the beneficiaries are selected from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. This criteria is applicable in all States including State of Chhattisgarh.

Complaints of corruption in food for work scheme

†3696. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of corruption in respect of food for work scheme; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains and funds allotted to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan under the said scheme in the year 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received regarding corruption/violation of the guidelines under the National Food for Work Programme. The same have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for enquiry.

(b) During the year 2004-05, 36269 MT of foodgrains and Rs. 3532.69 lakh have been allocated to the identified districts of Rajasthan and 270779 MT of foodgrains and Rs. 26378.11 lakh have been allocated to the identified districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Achievements of drought prone areas programme

3697. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Drought Prone Areas in each of the State;

(b) the total achievements of the Drought Prone Areas Programme in terms of overall productivity of land, vegetative cover and water table in these areas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that out of a total of 21353 projects sanctioned, only 4960 projects have claimed the entire Central funds;

(d) if so, the reasons for this status of DPAP projects; and

(e) the reasons for foreclosure of some projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a long term Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) on watershed basis since 1995-96 for drought proofing of affected areas identified by a High Level Technical Committee by adopting scientitic criteria. A statement showing State-wise drought prone area under DPAP is enclosed as Statement. (*See* below).

(b) In order to assess the impact of the DPAP projects, Impact Assessment studies have been carried out in some programme States. These studies reveal that due to implementation of these watershed projects, the overall productivity of land has increased, water table has gone up and there has been a significant positive impact on overall economic development of the inhabitants in the project areas. The studies also indicate that green vegetative cover, irrigation, crop yield etc., have also improved in these areas.

(c) to (e) Since 1995-96, every year, the Ministry has been sanctioning watershed projects, of 500 hectares each, to the programme districts. The total cost of a project is Rs. 30 lakh, which is shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25 under the guidelines of watershed management. State/ZPs/DRDAs have been given substantial autonomy and they are responsible to ensure meaningful and timely implementation of these projects in consonance with the objectives. The gestation period of a watershed project is 5 years and Central share of the project cost is released to ZP/DRDA in instalments (7 instalments in case of projects sanctioned prior to 2002-03 & 5 instalments in case of projects sanctioned under Hariyali Guidelines *w.e.f.* 2003-04) during this period after the receipt of release proposals fulfilling the release criteria. Thus, DPAP projects sanctioned to programme districts remain at different stages of implementation according to the year of sanction. The number of instalments of Central share released is an indicator of their implementation status. Accordingly, out of the total 21353 projects sanctioned to the programme districts from 1995-96 to 2004-05, 4960 projects have claimed the entire Central share and 14629 projects are at various stages of implementation

as their project period is continuing. The remaining projects, which did not claim all the instalments of Central share till the expiry of their project period are deemed to be foreclosed.

The reasons for foreclosure of some projects, due to their slow implementation and not claiming the entire instalments of Central share during their project period, may be as under:

- Inertia and delay in commencement of the projects especially those sanctioned in initial 2-3 years due to difficulty faced by the implementing agencies/local bodies ingetting acquainted with the newly introduced scientific watershed approach and for identification and selection of micro-watersheds for project implementation.
- Delay in selection of Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) having adequate expertise and experience in watershed management.
- Interruptions in implementation due to village level conflicts since the programme follows the approach of community participation.

Statement

States, Districts and Blocks covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in sq. k.m.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	99218
2.	Bihar	6	30	9533
3.	Chhattisgarh	8	29	21801
4.	Gujarat	14	67	43938
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	3319
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	22	14705
7.	Jharkhand	14	100	34843
8.	Karnataka	15	81	84332
9.	Madhya Pradesh	23	105	89101

Sl. No.	Name of States	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in sq. k.m.
10.	Maharashtra	25	149	194473
11.	Orissa	8	47	26178
12.	Rajasthan	11	32	31969
13.	Tamil Nadu	17	80	29416
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	35698
15.	Uttaranchal	7	30	15796
16.	West Bengal	4	36	11594
	TOTAL:	183	972	745914

Construction of Roads under PMGSY

3698. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana as on date in the country;

(b) the allocation/utilization of funds as on date, State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu State; and

(c) the agencies involved in construction of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) State-wise details of roads constructed and allocation /utilization of funds as on date, including in Tamil Nadu, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is in the Statement I (*See* below).

(c) A Statement indicating State-wise Nodal Departments and Executing Agencies involved in construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is in the Statement II